M.R.O. 14—13,000—27-9-24

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 2003 Press Mis.

385

Dated 30 — 10. 1864.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 31st October 1864.

The following papers are ordered to be recorded, dated 31st October 1864, No. 2,003 :—

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 6th May 1864, No. 2,738.

Communicating to the Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement certain correspondence with the Collector of the Godavery District on the subject of the water tax, and requesting to place at the Collector's disposal the required number of Gumastahs for employment ; disposing of the particular points referred to the Board by the local Officers, and requesting an early reply from Government to the reference on the subject of the option to be allowed to Ryots in the matter

From the Secretary to the Government of India, dated 20th July 1864, No. 1,468.

Directing that a copy of the entire monthly Proceedings relating to Revenue matters may be sent with a list of the numbers in the Proceedings which relate to the matters appertaining to Separate Revenue.

Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Legislative Department, dated 3rd September 1864, No. 241.

Communicating the Despatch from the Secretary of State on the subject of certain appointments under the Civil Service Act.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 21st September 1864, No. 6,231.

Submitting for information, letter from the Collector of Salem, forwarding copy of a letter from the Acting Head Assistant, relative to the share payable by the Muttadar of Dadavalli in the cost incurred in restoring the " Pambar Anicut."

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 19th September 1864, No. 6,171.

Concurring in opinion with Colonel Priestley that the revision of the Shevaroy Hill Survey has been brought to a very satisfactory conclusion, and desiring to know to what head the cost of the Wynad Survey is debited.

Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Public Works Department, dated 28th September 1864, No. 2,812.

Awaiting the renewed application of the Collector of South Arcot regarding the transfer of the short lines of road to the Salt Department, after the proposals of Mr. Clarke relating to the Salt Pans of the District have been disposed of.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 3rd October 1864.

Approving of the addition made by the Collector of Madras in the license of the Renter of shop No. 25.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 29th September 1864, No. 6,403.

Submitting for orders letter from the Collector of Madura, requesting sanction to disburse for the repair of the Bungalow at Melur a sum of Rupees 150 from the surplus funds of the Cottamputty Chuttrum.

Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Public Works Department, dated 4th October 1864, No. 2,854.

Concurring in opinion with the Board of Revenue that all Main Salt roads in Madura District should be retained in charge of the Department Public Works.

Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Educational Department, dated 28th September 1864, No. 280.

Concurring with the views of the Board and Director of Public Instruction respecting the introduction of a system of agricultural education in this Presidency.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, dated 22nd September 1864, No. 2,00 F-4,673.

Forwarding copy of a Resolution of the Supreme Government laying down rules regarding the increases of establishments, transfers of Budget provision from one head to another, and applications for additional Budget grants

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 31*st October* 1864.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 3rd October 1864, No. 6,498.

Submitting for decision letter from the Collector of Malabar, suggesting the necessity for a careful survey of the detached tracts of British territory proposed to be transferred to Travencore.

Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Public Works Department, dated 10th Octo ber 1864, No. 2,907.

Authorizing the Superintending Engineer, 8th Division, to execute the repairs required to the Traveller's Bungalow at Mélúr in Madura District.

Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Financial Department, dated 12th October 1864, No. 528.

Communicating to the several Departments of the Secretariat and to the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, ruling of the Government of India, with reference to appointments of "classes sub-divided into grades," that appointments belong to a class by reason of their being identical in designation and duties, while they would belong to different grades of the class by reason of any varying salaries attached to them.

Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Military Department, dated 18th October 1864, No. 3,702.

Communicating the approval of Government of India respecting the amount of salary of Medical Staff appointments.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 19th October 1864, No. 6,900.

Submitting for information letter from the Collector of Malabar reporting that the Raftsmen who broke up the bridge at Keakadakadavoo were fined by the Deputy Magistrate 5 Rupees each, and the owner of the timber 50 Rupees.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 19th October 1864, No. 6,888.

Submitting statement showing the refunds of sums erroneously received, sanctioned by the Board of Revenue under Order of Government, dated 20th April 1861, No. 903, Revenue Department.

Exd. S. T. Augustin.

No. 2,738.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 6th May 1864.

From the following letter from the Collector of the Godavery District, dated Cocanada, 18th April 1864, No. 94:—

1. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Board's Proceedings of 25th February and 11th ultimo, Nos. 1,234 and 1,515 and of the Proceedings of Government, dated 23rd ultimo, No. 511, passing orders on certain questions connected with the water tax in this District. The instructions conveyed are clear and definite on most essential points, and it is only necessary for me to notice such cases as are not disposed of or are referred for further consideration.

2. Taking these in order, the first question is the treatment of land impregnated with saline matter and rendered temporarily unculturable.

Paragraph 3, Proceedings 25th February.

This evil appears to be produced in the saliferous soils from the water calling into action the saline particles contained in them, and from the want of proper drainage to allow of the salt being washed out of the land and carried away. This will be remedied to a great extent as the drainage works are perfected.

3. It is difficult to frame any general rule for relief to the Ryots so as to allow them to retain the lien on the land free of assessment without opening a wide door for fraudulent practices, and exposing the Government to loss. It would also be opposed to the recognized principle that all "occupied" lands must be paid for, whatever use may be made of them. Any rule allowing the retention of land without payment of assessment would be followed by innumerable application for remissions where they are not necessary, the parties well knowing that sufficient scrutiny cannot be made for the detection of frauds, at which the village officers would too readily connive. I have consulted the Sub-Collector on this point among others, and concur with him that at least for the present year it will be sufficient to remit the water tax, but to retain the land assessment, which will secure the Ryot the lien on the fields, if he wishes to retain them.

4. The only other way of dealing with this question is to provide for it in the rules for the disposal of applications for land forwarded with the Board's Standing Circular, dated 9th September 1863, No. CXX. Provision is made in these for securing the succession of land to the son or other heir, and also the preference to the villagers where there are no heirs. The case was not probably contemplated of a Ryot giving up his land to take it again after a year or two. If the preference were thus given to the former occupant, it would meet the case in point, but not without the objection that new applicants would hesitate to apply for such lands after their becoming cultivable on the uncertainty of the former occupant stepping forward, and the latter might thus virtually retain them fallow longer than is necessary for their restoration.

5. The next question is that of the treatment of fields of which parts only have been converted into Nunjah. It is an essential principle of the new settlement that a field, whether *Survey* or *interstitial*, is the unit upon which either the land assessment or water tax is to be calculated, and any departure from it must involve endless confusion and occasion for fraud in the accounts. The rule must therefore be to charge water tax on the whole field where only a part is irrigated. Hitherto all interstitial fields have taken their designation in the Registers from the Survey fields to which they belong. Thus a Survey field erroneously entered as wet, as described in paragraph 5 of the Board's Proceedings dated 25th February, may have only one out of its several interstitial fields really Nunjah. This alone will now be charged instead of the whole Survey field. This will afford relief, but there are cases in which the rule will bear hardly upon the Ryot; for instance, where one acre only out of a field of 4 acres has been irrigated. It is impossible to allow *wet* and *dry* in the same field, and impracticable to be continually creating new interstitial fields. I think, however, that, as in many cases (particularly before the rules were introduced) portions of fields were irrigated without any distinct understanding that the whole fields would be charged,

Paragraph 6.

and as the practice has also since been continued, it will be fair to allow the sub-division of the fields of a large size, provided that no such division is smaller than about two acres. This will involve a correction of the account of the interstitial fields which are not yet entered in the Settlement Registers, but it would be understood that this is to be done once for all, and that in future water as well as land assessment is to be charged on entire fields. This point was discussed with the Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement who was hardly disposed to allow the expediency of any sub-division, but the circumstances of the case have since recently come up in a strong light, and appear to me to deserve consideration in the manner proposed.

6. The revision of the Registers so as to distinguish what is to be considered as Nunjah under the views now enunciated, in accordance with the sanctioned rules, will require a searching examination, which will include the Nunjah Inams to be released from any charge for water in accordance with the opinion expressed by Government in their Proceedings dated 16th January 1864, No. 101. The Acting Sub-Collector is making a preliminary inquiry for regulating the charge of water tax in the present Fasli, but the result of this must be subject to revision on the thorough inquiry necessary for the correction of the Settlement Registers. Mr. Chase considers that twelve Gumastahs at 12 Rupees each for four months will be essentially necessary, and I beg that this may be at once sanctioned, the expense to be paid, as directed by the Board, out of the funds available in the Settlement Department.

7. There is one point in connection with this inquiry which does not seem to be sufficiently defined, viz., what constitutes the conversion under the rules of dry land to wet. I do not think one year's irrigation sufficient for this, as the Ryot may throw up the irrigation on the penalty of paying the full, instead of the half, assessment due in the first year. I would make at least two years' regular irrigation the condition for the permanent transfer to Nunjah. In some cases it is a somewhat uncertain experiment, and it would be hard to render the land liable at once, and for ever to water tax on the first year's trial. If the irrigation is continued the third year it should then subject the land to permanent charge for Nunjah.

8. On the Proceedings of the 11th ultimo, I may observe that I am happy to inform the Board that no mischief will result from the promise made by Mr. Chase, on a misunderstanding of the Board's instructions of 28th October last, to the effect that water might be discontinued at the option of the holder on all lands whatsoever including those hitherto permanently irrigated. On taking charge of the District, and in anticipation of the Proceedings of the Board recording their censure on this point, I revoked the promise which was prospective for the next year, and requested Mr. Chase to modify it in accordance with the rules, and to follow the same course in the present settlement.

9. I beg to submit copies of Mr. Chase's letters of 10th ultimo and 11th instant, in which he enters into an explanation on the above point and of his conduct generally in regard to charging for the water in the Sub-division, and I have only to express my earnest hope that his indefatigable services will be duly recognized, and that the Board's view of the case which called forth the severe censure which has been endorsed by Government, much to the discouragement of so zealous and pai nstaking an officer, will be modified under the circumstances described.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From T. A. N. CHASE, Esq, Acting Sub-Collector of the Godavery District, to H. NEWILL, Esq., Collector of the Godavery District, dated Viravasaram, 10th March 1864, No. 87.

1. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Memorandum, No. 24 of the 4th instant, enclosing the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 25th February.

2. I am glad to see that what I have actually done, regarding remissions, reported in my letters dated 13th and 16th February is, almost exactly, in conformity with the views taken by the Board on the subject of Tirvajasti.

3. In paragraph 5 of the Board's Proceedings, they declare that when lands always cultivated with dry crops, have occasionally received partial irrigation, and on that account have been registered as wet, the entries are erroneous, and in paragraph 7 lands occasionally and partially watered for dry cultivation, are only liable to the reduced rate for water *when taken*.

4. I found in Tanuku Taluk, nearly whole villages, very high and dry, had been classed as wet, because they have occasionally received partial irrigation for dry crops. I felt the manifest injustice of the demand, and immediately reduced it, so anticipating correctly the Board's sanctioning my proceedings.

5. Strictly speaking, nothing has been actually remitted, for nothing has been deducted in each individual Ryot's Putta, but the Tahsildar has been ordered to hold in abeyance the sums which I in my letters perhaps incorrectly called "remissions," they ought rather to have been styled "sums erroneously charged, which I ordered not to be collected."

6. I have made one error and that is in some few cases, for lands which may have been formerly cultivated for wet crops, and now used for pasturage. I have not demanded Tirvajasti. But to find out whether such lands were formerly wet lands or not, inquiry will be necessary, and then the right demands can be made.

7. The general feature of the Tanuka Taluk, is dry lands and crops, while in Undi it is the reverse, the lands being nearly all wet and so the crops. In Undi, the great difficulty to be dealt with, is the immense want of drainage and the numerous breaches which have taken place in the channel bunds. In Tanuku I found Kommara Iduru, Skinnarapuram, Unikili and some others have been submerged. In Undi I find Tadur, Enamaduru, Emunipalli, Korrapad, Pata-Bhimavaram, Mogalu, Korukollu, Maifa and some others have suffered from a similar calamity. In these cases I am not certain how to act. In some, where entire crops have been lost by flood, I have ordered the Tirvajasti not to be collected, and that is, I think but just, for if the Ryots' crops are entirely lost to them by the excess of Government water, it is not right to charge them for that water, and the demand should be limited to land assessment.

8. Another question which is involved in the above, I should like answered. I want to know, if in the case of wet lands, in which first crops fail from excess of water, or the land from the same cause cannot be cultivated, whether in the event of a Dalwa or summer crop being grown, two Tirvajastis or only one should be charged.

9. The Board in paragraph 36 of their Proceedings on Mr. Master's report on the Western Delta, sanction (which sanction is approved by Government) the remission in cases of imperfect irrigation or drainage, the reduction of 1 Rupee per acre, and occasionally more; does this cover the difficulty I mention and authorize the entire remission of Tirvajasti, when crops are entirely destroyed by flooding. I think it does, and if it does not, it ought so to be extended that it might allow of such an interpretation.

10. Referring to paragraph 3 of the Board's Proceedings, I think that when a crop cannot be grown on account of the saline deposit on the ground or the crop entirely fails through the same cause, Tirvajasti should be remitted, but that the Ryots should maintain their right to such holdings by paying the land assessment.

11. The Board say truly the saline matter is gradually washed off; but the question is how does the saline matter get deposited? It owes its origin simply to want of proper drainage. The land on which the Godavery water is allowed to stand and stagnate and evaporate always, I have noticed, is covered with saline deposit, or becomes, as the Ryots call it, "Sowdu." For wet crops stagnant water is prejudicial for their use, a constant stream though slight is necessary. If after the land has become "Sowdu" from stagnent water evaporating from off it, a constant stream is kept flowing over it, for a year or two, it recovers, and will produce good crops.

12. I cannot agree with Mr. Morris in thinking the irrigation or drainage works perfect in any part of this Sub-division, and my opinion is proved by the enormous extent now, "Sowdu," and the immense amount of land the crops on which have been destroyed by excess of water "Murugu."

15. There is yet one more point to be cleared up, and that is regarding the rule which directs that if part of a field is watered, the whole should be charged with water assessment. It is an excessively hard rule, for if a holding (a holding is an entire demarcated field which is often cut up into several interstitial fields held by different Ryots) has four or five acres dry and a sixth wetted, Tirvajasti is charged for the six acres, which belong probably to as many different Ryots, only one of whom benefits by the water.

14. Of course when irrigation permanently fails, as is I know often the case, no Tirvajasti should be demanded, even though the land was permanently devoted to wet crops.

15. For the correctious ordered in paragraph 5 of the Board's Proceedings an establishment will be necessary, for in the Tanuku Taluk and parts of Undi and Nursapore, the erroneous entries are almost universal. I intended to have left all the registers as they are and in future Jamabundis only to charge water assessment for real wet crops, &c. without reference to the registers, and to trust to the Kurnums' "Adangul" accounts, in which case, I considered, no changes in the accounts would be actually necessary; but now that the Board say such entries should be corrected, I think it will be necessary to employ at least twelve Gumastahs at 12 Rupees a month each for four or five months with Saderwarid of 10 Rupees a month. These Gumastahs, I would employ in the ordinary work of the Taluk Cutcherries and have all the necessary information made under the superintendence of the Tahsildars by the present Taluk Gumastahs, who are well up to the work required of them. After this work has been accomplished it will be examined in my office and then handed over to the Settlement Department for the revision of the Settlement Registers and correction of erroneous entries.

16. For the present Fasli I will order the Tahsildars to prepare an account as a temporary guide for the present collections. I trust however the question I have put in paragraph 13 may be solved or this account must necessarily be delayed and in consequence the actual Jamabundi demand.

17. A great part of the Jamabundi has been finished, and nearly all the village accounts according to the Manual, have been prepared; I think therefore for this Fasli no alterations need be made in any of them.

18. Regarding my future promises, I have said that lands shall only be charged with Tirvajasti when they receive water, this can easily be modified into, Tirvajasti will, in future, be charged only on lands devoted to wet crops, and on dry lands which receive water for a dry crop, half water assessment shall be charged only where water is taken.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) H. NEWILL, Collector.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

From T. A. N. CHASE, Esq., Acting Sub-Collector of the Godavery District, to H. NEWILL, Esq., Collector of Godavery District, dated Narsapur, 11th April 1864, No. 28.

1. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Government Order No. 511, dated 23rd March, Revenue Department.

2. I think if the Board had waited and seen the result of their Proceedings No. 1,234, dated 25th February, and my reply, they would have found no reason to have found fault with my conduct, and I should then have been spared the mortification of the Government being dissatisfied with me.

To Collector, No. 37, dated 10th March.

3. Since the introduction of the settlement, I have repeatedly brought to the notice of the Collector the faultiness of the manner in which the water assessment had been apportioned on the lands, and that a great deal of land which was actually dry and inaccessible to water, had been classed as wet, and the holders had consequently to pay 3 Rupees an acre for water they never received and never wanted.

4. My communications were unfortunately demi-official and have been destroyed, and I also repeatedly in conversation made the whole matter known. I was however told not to interfere, that as the settlement had settled every thing, the Revenue Department had nothing to do with what had been settled, and that I should confine myself to seeing that the collections were properly made.

5. The Ryots were naturally dissatisfied and many refrained from cultivating, preferring to give up their lands rather than grow dry crops on dry lands and having to pay water assessment, and to show their grievance was not a trifling one, they sent a large deputation to Madras.

6. Several Inamdars adopted the same course, and Mr. Morris about that time wrote to the Board. The Board printed his letter and passed an order on it which so extended, in my opinion, the meaning of the water assessment rules that I not only felt myself authorized but commanded to remit when water was not received. In addition to this, I felt equally bound to tell the Ryots that that was the plan intended for the future. When Arzis were addressed to the Board, complaining against the water assessment, the general endorsement was an order to dispose of the complaint.

Proceedings Board of Revenue No. 6,900, dated 28th October 1863.
Do. 465, dated 22nd January 1864.

7. I visited a number of villages at once spending almost entire days roaming about the fields to satisfy myself that the complaints were well grounded. In that manner, I have now visited about one-hundred villages.

8. I then settled the village of Tanaku and reported the remission I had felt it necessary to make. I applied the word "remission" which has, I believe, been the cause of the strictures passed on my conduct. Had I said I had made the necessary corrections as ordered by the Board my wording would have been more correct, for, in fact, as it turned out, I have done almost exactly as the Board ordered, and only erred in not demanding water assessment on such fields as had been reserved for cattle, &c., and as regards the future, I modified my promises in accordance with the Board's order which reached me in time to prevent any thing contrary to their wishes being actually put into operation.

Letter to Collector No. 21, 13th February 1864.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue No. 1,234, dated 25th February 1864.

Letter to Collector No. 37, dated 10th March.

9. This I have already explained to you in my letter No. 37, dated 10th March, and have, I believe, met with your entire approval; but I repeat here with the hope that this explanation of what my conduct really has been, may prove to the Board and Government that I have not been so much to blame, and should what I have done be the means of relieving the Ryots from injustice, I shall feel pleased that I may have, in some slight manner, contributed to that result.

10. The information called for by Government shall be sent as soon as it can possibly be prepared: some delay will however be unavoidable, for my establishment and that of the Taluks which have been framed with the view of carrying on their regular ordinary work only, are now, that so much exceptional work has been put upon them, not sufficient to perform all that is demanded of them.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) H. NEWILL, Collector.

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1. Ordered that the above correspondence be communicated to the Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement with the request that he will place the required number of temporary Gumastahs at the disposal of the Collector for employment in the Taluk Cutcherries, while the servants on the regular establishment whose places they will supply, are engaged in collecting the information needed for the correction of the Settlement Registers.

2. The Board proceed to dispose of the particular points referred to them by the local officers in these papers.

3. The Board have no hesitation in accepting the rule proposed by so liberal an officer as Mr. Chase for disposing of the case of "Sowdu" land, viz., that no water rate shall be levied so long as from this temporary cause the land continues unculturable, but that the land assessment shall be charged if the Ryot desire to retain his lien on the land.

4. Next as regards whole fields charged as wet, when only a portion is irrigated, the Board agree with Mr. Newill that if a portion only of an interstitial field (after final adjustment by sub-division when desired into blocks of not less than two acres) be cultivated under irrigation the whole being irrigable and water available, the whole must be charged with the water cess, either temporarily or permanently as the circumstances of the case may require, as any other course will involve an amount of trouble and labor for annual re-measurement and scrutiny of which it is unreasonable to expect the Government to bear the expense.

5. The Ryots affected by the adoption of this rule should of course have the opportunity allowed them of relinquishing the irrigation hitherto received before the rule is brought into regular operation.

5. The Board approve of the rule proposed by Mr. Newill for determining the conversion of dry land into wet, viz., that if the land be regularly irrigated for more than two years and cultivated as Nunjah, it shall from the third year be classed as Nunjah and charged accordingly.

6. On Mr. Chase's letter of 10th March, the Board observe that in the case supposed in paragraph 7, where crops are entirely destroyed by floods, the Ryots are entitled to the remission of the Land assessment, as well as of the water rate, and that where early cultivation is prevented by floods and only the Dalwa, or summer crop of paddy is raised, the water rate is chargeable for only one crop.

Paragraph 8.

7. In conclusion the Board desire to express their entire approval of Mr. Chase's strenuous endeavours to right what he found to be palpably wrong, and they fully appreciate the liberal intentions which guided him.

8. They disapproved of his promising without authority that "next Fasli water will only be charged for when water is received," thereby modifying the rule established by Government for the Deltas, that land hitherto devoted to wet cultivation, and for which the requisite supply is available, should be permanently charged with the water rate, and they are glad to find that this order has been so far modified that no complication will be caused by it, but they resolve to request an early reply from Government to the Board's reference on the subject of the option to be allowed to Ryots in this matter, in connection with the Secretary of State's Despatch dated 21th November 1863, No. 81, in Government Order dated 16th January 1864, No. 99.

(True Copies and Extract.)

Secretary.

To T. A. N. Chase, Esq., Acting Sub-Collector in charge of the Godavery District.

Copy to J. D. Sim, Esq., Secretary to Government, R. D.
" to B. E. Master, Esq., Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement.

Exd. J. Wright.

Pro-21 June/61 N 210-211
16 January/64 N 192-193
16 " " 196-197
3 February/64 65-66.
28 March " 298 299
31 " " 6in 342.

Rev. 1864. Department.
Pro: of Govt for October.

No. 1232.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE,

Dated 6th May 1864.

No. 2,738.

Communicating to the Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement certain correspondence with the Collector of the Godavery District on the subject of the water tax and requesting to place at the Collector's disposal the required number of Gumastahs for employment; disposing of the particular points referred to the Board by the local Officers; and requesting on early reply from Government to the reference on the subject of the option to be allowed to Ryots in the matter.

RECORDED.

1in No 385.

in the Proceedings which relate to
matters appertaining to Separate
Revenue.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obdt Servant
H. B. Lumsden
Secretary to the Govt of India

Simla
The 20th July 1864

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Legislative Department, 3rd September 1864.

No. 3. Read the following Despatch from the Right Honorable Sir C. WOOD, Bart., Secretary of State for India; to His Excellency the Honorable the Governor in Council, Fort Saint George, Madras, dated India Office, London, 30th July 1864, No. 2.

I herewith transmit for your information and guidance copy of a Despatch, No. 22, dated 16th July 1864, which I have addressed to the Government of India, on the subject of certain appointments under the Civil Service Act, 24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 54.

Despatch from the Right Honorable Sir C. WOOD, Bart., Secretary of State for India; to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, dated India Office, London, 16th July 1864, No. 22.

With reference to my Despatch, No. 29, dated 23rd August 1862, I have to request your attention to the following observations and instructions on the subject of reporting, for the confirmation of the Secretary of State in Council, appointments made under the provisions of 24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 54, of the nature of those specified in the first clause to the Schedule of the Act.

2. It may be doubtful whether, under a strict interpretation of the terms of the clause, it is necessary to report any appointments except those which bear the precise designations specified therein.

3. On the other hand, the omission to report appointments, the duties of which have heretofore been discharged by Civil servants, merely because other designations than those specified in the Act have been attached to them, might be open to the imputation of involving an evasion of the provisions of the Act.

4. A rigid rule, however, to the effect that all appointments to the office of "Assistant Secretary to Government," in certain Departments, must be reported, would render it necessary to report a number of appointments, especially in the Financial Department, the duties of which have hitherto been uniformly discharged by members of the Uncovenanted Service.

5. In the 7th paragraph of my Despatch above referred to, I observed that "in arriving at "a decision as to whether any particular appointment should be reported or not, both the designation and the duties of the office must be taken into consideration. Persons appointed to "discharge the duties usually assigned to the offices specified in the Schedule, should be officially "designated in accordance with the Schedule: and again, the designations of offices in the Schedule should not be attached to appointments, the duties of which are different from those of "the offices so designated."

6. I have now to request that the suggestion made in the foregoing extract may henceforth be adopted as a rule, and that Civil servants holding office immediately under the Chief Secretary of any Department may be invariably designated in the terms of the Schedule as "Junior Secretary" or "Under Secretary," and that the designation of Deputy Secretary may be discontinued.

7. The term "Assistant Secretary" or "Assistant to the Secretary" may, at your discretion, be attached to the holder of offices, the duties of which have hitherto been discharged by Uncovenanted Servants of the Government.

8. Under the foregoing rule, difficulties of construction will be avoided, and it will be necessary for you to report, under the joint operation of Section 4 and the 1st Clause of the Schedule of the Act, the appointments of other than Civil servants only to the offices of Secretary, Junior Secretary, or Under Secretary.

9. The instructions conveyed to you in the 8th paragraph of my Despatch of the 23rd August 1862, respecting the office of Deputy Secretary in the Legislative Branch of the Home Department of the Supreme Government, were issued with the view of avoiding anything in the

nature of even a constructive departure from the provisions of the Act. As, however, the duties discharged by the Deputy Secretary are similar to those formerly performed by him as Clerk of the Legislative Council, and as those duties have from the first been performed by a person out of the Covenanted Civil Service, the officers holding this appointment may (under the rules which are henceforth to regulate the designations of appointments in the offices of the several Secretaries to Government) be properly designated as "Assistant Secretary," and future appointments to the office need not be reported for the confirmation of the Secretary of State in Council.

10. The same rule will apply to the case of the officer discharging the like duties under the Government of Bengal.

No. 4. ORDER THEREON, 3rd September 1864, No. 241.

Communicated to the Public, Judicial, and Revenue Departments of the Secretariat for information and guidance, with special advertence to paragraphs 5 and 6 of the Despatch to the Government of India, No. 22, dated 16th July 1864.

(True Extract.)

Secretary to Government.

To the Public Department.
" Judicial Department.
" Revenue Department.

Exd. J. Tulloch.

2 Spare Copies

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No. 6,231.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 21st September 1864.

Read the following letter from the Honorable D. ARBUTHNOTT, Collector of Salem, to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 31st August 1864, No. 163:—

1. With reference to the Board's Procee dings, dated the 30th March last, No. 1,843, I have the honor to enclose a copy of the Acting Head Assistant Collector, dated the 27th instant, No. 148, relative to the share payable by the Mutta dar of Dadavalli in the cost incurred in restoring the "Pambar anicut."

2. I agree with Mr. Webster in the proportion of costs fixed by him with reference to the shares of water regulated for each village. The Board will observe that the Muttadar has no right to a share in the water for his Kavaipattada village, and yet it is for the loss sustained in this village that we are required to pay. I cannot understand why the question, as to the Muttadar's right to water for this village was not raised at first; but, instead of this having been done, I find his right acknowledged in Original Suit No. 9 of 1855. Subsequently it of course never occurred to any one to doubt it.

3. Thirteen-sixteenths of a share has been allowed to Kavaipattada. The total cost of the anicut is Rupees 2,765-8-0, and the proportion payable by the Muttadar is Rupees 691-6-0, at 25 per cent. Deducting this, the amount of fee payable to Government Pleader, viz., Rupees 460, and the amount of costs recoverable from the Plaintiff Rupees 28-5-4, from Rupees 1,885-1-2 sanctioned by Government in their Proceedings, dated the 13th November 1863, No. 2,013, for payment to the Muttadar, there is left a balance of Rupees 705-5-10, which I have caused to be disbursed to the Muttadar.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From E. F. WEBSTER, Esq., Acting Head Assistant Collector of Salem, to the Honorable D. ARBUTHNOTT, Collector of Salem, dated Tripattur, 27th August 1864, No. 148.

1. In reply to your letter, No. 486, dated Salem, 18th July 1864, requesting me to determine the portion payable by the Muttadar of Tadavalli, of the costs incurred by Government in restoring the anicut at Korasalapatti, I have the honor to inform you that I have carefully examined all the records in the case, and have communicated personally with the Muttadar.

2. From Suit No. 49 of 1845, brought in the subordinate Court of Salem by the Muttadar against the then Collector Mr. Lockhart, it appears that Colonel Reid, the first Collector of this District, constructed the anicut across the river Pambar, close to the Amani village Korasalapatti, and regulated the supply of water as follows:—

To Muddampatti and Gadapatti, one Picotta of water.

To Tamudram	... ...	1 share.
„ Tadavalli	... ...	½ „
„ Tripatore	.. ..	3 „
„ Shelandampalli	... ...	1 „
„ Madavalam	... ...	½ „
„ Madapalli	... ...	2 „
	Total...	8 „

Of these villages Samudram and Tadavalli belong to the Muttadar.

3. You will observe that no mention is made of Kavayipattadai in this list.

4. The anicut was constructed in Fusly 1205, and Kavayipattadai was assessed in Fusly 1202, and with regard to the supply of water this village received from two jungle streams Shidagapadi Kanar and Chinna Samudram Kasa Kalvayi.

5. In A. D. 1818, the anicut was destroyed by floods, and in A. D. 1824 the Muttadar's grand-father, Sheshayar, constructed a mud dam, and took exclusive possession of the water.

6. In the year 1845, the Collector decided that a portion of the water belonged to the Government Ryots, and upon this decision the Muttadar brought (No. 49 of 1845) the suit above quoted, which was given in favor of the Collector, and the decree upheld on appeal by the Sudder Court in Special Appeal No. —— of 1852.

7. After this suit was finally disposed of, the Muttadar instituted Original Suit No. 9 of 1855, to compel the Collector to construct a stone anicut or to obtain a verdict directing Plaintiff to defray the costs out of his own private funds, and the Court decided that the Collector should construct the anicut as prayed for.

In the plaint it is stated that the Muttadar has been using the water from the Pambar for three of his villages. This undoubtedly includes Kavayipattadai, and the truth of the plaint is admitted by Defendant, the Collector. But I apprehend that the Collector did not intend in his answer to enter into the question as to whether this particular village was watered from the anicut or not.

8. On the 26th November 1861, the Muttadar brought Original Suit No. 11 of 1861, before the Principal Sudder Ameen of Salem for loss sustained by him from 1853 to 1860, in consequence of the non-construction of the anicut, and in his answer the Collector expressly states that the water is common to the Muttadar's three villages, including Kavayipattadai, and to four Government villages.

Thus the Muttadar's right to use the water from the Pambar to irrigate Kavayipattadai appears to have been recognized, though I submit that such a right was never actually given him, and the original constructor of the anicut. Colonel Reid excluded this village from the number of those amongst which the water was distributed by him.

The following arrangement seems to meet all the exigencies of the case.

There are altogether nine villages to be watered, and if the water is distributed in the following proportions with reference to the amount of land to be irrigated, and the expense per cent. to be incurred by each village for the construction of the anicut is also stated. The sum to be paid by the Muttadar for the irrigation of three villages may easily be ascertained.

Colonel Reid gave half a share of water to Madavalam, but gave no particular share to Muddampatti.

To this latter village I have given three-sixteenths of a share; and taking this as a basis for calculation we have as follows. If total shares 9¼ worth 100, what is value of three-sixteenths.

Name of village.	Share of water.	Per cent. expense to be borne.		
		RS.	A.	P.
Government villages.				
Muddampatti	3/16	2	...	5 4/7
Gudapatti	1/4	2	11	2 3/7
Madavalam...	1/2	5	6	5 1/7
Sheladampatti	1	10	12	11 5/7
Madapalli	2	21	9	11 3/7
Tripatur.	3	32	6	10 5/7
Total...	6 15/16	75	...	...
Mutta villages.				
Samudram...	1	10	12	11 5/7
Tadavalli	1/2	5	6	5 1/7
Kavayi pattadai	1 3/16	8	12	6 1/7
Total...	2 5/16	25	...	...
Grand Total...	9¼	100	...	...

9. This Statement shows that the amount to be paid by the Muttadar should be 25 per cent. of the sum laid out by Government for the building of the anicut, and this proportion appears to me to be quite just and proper.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) D. ARBUTHNOTT,
Collector.

1. Ordered that the foregoing letter be submitted for the information of Government in continuation of the Board's Proceedings, No. 1,843, dated 30th March 1864.

2. The amount for which sanction was granted in Government Order No. 2,043, dated 13th November 1863, was Rupees 1,885-1-2, and not Rupees 1,855-1-2 as entered in the Collector's above letter, apparently by a mistake of the Copyist.

(True Copies and Extract.)

Secretary.

To J. D. Sim, Esq., Secretary to Government, R. D.
„ Honorable D. Arbuthnott, Collector of Salem.

Exd. J. Wright.

No. 6,171.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 19th September 1864.

Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. B. PRIESTLEY, Superintendent of Revenue Survey; to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Chepauk, 13th August 1864, No. 599-14 :—

1. I have the honor to enclose copy of a letter from the Honorable D. Arbuthnott, Collector of Salem, informing me of the results of the revision of Demarcation and Survey on the Shevaroy Hills undertaken at his suggestion, and sanctioned in Government Order, dated 1st April 1864, No. 536.

5th August 1864, No. 30.

2. These results are, I think, satisfactory; far more so than I ever anticipated from the state of affairs a short time previous to the revision. I attribute this successful issue in a great measure to the presence of the Collector, and to the personal efforts made by him to assist the Survey Officer Mr. Beaumont. To the exertions of this Officer both the Collector and Captain Hessey bear testimony.

3. I take advantage of this opportunity to make some remarks in continuation of my letter dated 31st ultimo, No. 527-14, on the subject of Survey in the Wynaad.

4. It will be observed that on the Shevaroy Hills, although the Survey only affected the yearly rent of 1 Rupee per acre, great unwillingness was displayed by proprietors to acknowledge the correctness of the Survey Maps.

5. In Wynaad not only is the taxable area concerned but also the amount to be paid by such proprietors as have had the boundary of their entire estates run at their own request. Greater difficulty and more unwillingness may therefore be anticipated in Wynaad than on the Shevaroy Hills

6. Although the obstacles to carrying out a plan of action similar to that adopted by the Collector of Salem are much more numerous and formidable in Wynaad still I see no other that promises to be effectual.

7. The system at present in force of ascertaining each year the area liable to taxation is, as far as this Department is concerned, objectionable to the last degree.

8. In the first place the labor is immense. Every piece of coffee cultivation has every year to be examined, and if necessary measured to ascertain the difference in area between the portion on which taxable coffee was cultivated the year before and that at the time existing.

9. Were the cleared or even the cultivated area to be ascertained it would lesson the task required. To a person not well versed in Coffee cultivation but little difference is apparent between coffee of two years and of three years' growth.

10. The same Surveyor does not visit a plantation each year, for the sufficient reason that no Surveyor has performed two years consecutive duty in Wynaad. If the same person could each year make the required inspection and survey it would of course be an easier task, but under existing circumstances the work is performed by a fresh Surveyor.

11. 2ndly. The present system is irksome to European Proprietors, who moreover are sometimes unreasonable in their demands for exemption on account of partial failures, &c., and the Surveyor has, in general, to make his inspection and survey unassisted, or he has to be satisfied with the information afforded by a Writer or Maistry which may or may not be correct. Until he comes across some permanent mark on the ground shown in the Map, he must measure all of which he is not certain, or lay down to the best of his judgment what he supposes to be the piece of land that has become taxable since the last survey.

12. 3idly. The survey of Coffee extension in the plantations owned by natives affords to the Surveyors employed on it opportunities for illicit gains; but whether they have been taken advantage of or not I have not yet had the means of ascertaining.

Rec'd 13 Sept. 1864.
" 30 Aug. 1864.

Read Proceedings of Govt. Revenue Department.
No. 2543.
Dated 21st September 1864.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

No. 6,231.

Submitting for information, letter from the Collector of Salem forwarding copy of a letter from the Acting Head Assistant relative to the share payable by the Muttadar of Dadavalli in the cost incurred in restoring the "Pambar Anicut."

4 inclosures.

RECORDED.

13. Even with good Surveyors the work is difficult; with such as I have been able to obtain hitherto the work is the reverse of satisfactory.

14. Three Surveyors have been appointed, two in June and one in August 1863. Of these two have died, and one has resigned. The last named is the only one who knew his work, having formerly served in the Department Public Works, although two of the three possessed 1st class certificates from the Civil Engineering College.

15. The Principal of the Civil Engineering College recommended two men for employment; they however declined it when informed that they would work in Malabar. Another man offered his services, but has never appeared for examination. Two more natives have been named by the Principal of the Civil Engineering College as possessing 2nd class certificates; they have not however yet been examined. I almost despair of being able to secure the services of competent Surveyors for Wynaad, unless I am permitted to train some myself.

16. If no modification in the mode of assessment can be permitted, I would propose with regard to the Wynaad Establishment

First.—That the working season be limited to the period between the close of the south-west monsoon early in October to the 15th of March, after which date the Establishment should be removed bodily to the Central Office, Madras, and if sufficient work be not found in the Wynaad Surveys they should be temporarily employed in other Districts where one or two trained Surveyors would be a useful addition.

Second.—With regard to the Survey Establishment, from observation when lately in the Wynaad and from examination of work performed there by the Surveyors under the Collector, I am of opinion that some responsible and trustworthy person must be placed at the head of it. I acknowledge that it will be difficult to find such a person competent to discharge efficiently the duties required of him. I think however that if the salary of two Surveyors (Rupees 140) with the batta of one (Rupees 30) were allowed, some fit person might perhaps be induced to accept the post. I do not hesitate to say that with such a person at the head of the Establishment more and better work would be turned out than has yet been accomplished.

17. For the purpose of reporting on the complaints made by planters of the Survey Maps, and to complete any work pronounced defective, or any that may have been omitted, I would suggest detaching in October or November next a very small party under a competent person to accompany the Collector, or if he be prevented by other duty the Deputy Collector, in a tour round such estates as are pronounced by their owners incorrectly surveyed.

18. From the owner of each estate, or from his agent, an acknowledgment of the correctness of the Survey Map should be taken, and the Deputy Collector should be authorized to call on the proprietors to put up durable marks in such places as the Survey Officer deems requisite, failing which these marks should be put up by the Deputy Collector at the cost of the parties concerned.

19. I now learn from Proceedings of Government furnished me by the Director of Revenue Settlement that the Survey Establishment is to be also employed in demarcation. This may perhaps be desirable if they are to act under some competent Revenue authority and merely as executives.

2nd August 1864, No. 1,374.

20. In their Proceedings, dated 22nd March 1864, No. 1,764, the Board were of opinion that this Survey Establishment should be supervised by me, in consequence of which I instituted an examination of work and records at Manantoddy, and made arrangements for testing all Surveys in my Office; to this extent alone I submit I can be considered as responsible for an Establishment working under the Collector and performing duties which are not expected from the General Survey Department.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

ABSTRACT.—Copy of a letter from the Collector of Salem, to the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, dated 5th August 1864, No. 30.

1. The Board concur in opinion with Colonel Priestley that the revision of the Shevaroy Hill Survey has been brought to a very satisfactory conclusion. Colonel Priestley's remarks on the subject of the Wynaad Survey will be communicated to the Collector of Malabar for any observations he may wish to offer.

2. The Board desire to be exactly informed whether the cost of the Wynaad Survey is debited to the General Revenue Survey sanctioned provision, or to any special sanction for work under the Collector. In any case the Board do not consider Colonel Priestley's supervision to extend beyond the testing in his Office which he has arranged to make.

3. As the letter from the Collector of Salem, explaining the course adopted on the Shevaroys which is enclosed in Colonel Priestley's letter, has been already printed in Board's Proceedings, No. 5,333, dated 19th August 1864, it will not be again printed; but copy of those Proceedings will be furnished to the Collector of Malabar for information.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

Secretary.

To Lieut.-Colonel F. J. B. Priestley, Superintendent of Revenue Survey.
„ J. D. Sim, Esq., Secretary to Government, R. D., for information.
„ R. E. Master, Esq., Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement.

Copy to Honorable D. Arbuthnott, Collector of Salem.
„ to G. A. Ballard, Esq., Collector of Malabar,
with copy of Board's Proceedings, dated 19th August 1864, No. 5,333.

Exd. R. H. Lee.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department, 28th September 1864.

No. 598. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 19th September 1864, No. 6,163 :—

Read the following letter from C. W. READE, Esq., Collector of South Arcot, to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Tindevanum, 24th August 1864, No. 158.

SIR,

With reference to the Board's Miscellaneous Circular of the 1st February last, No. VIII, I have the honor to forward a list, duly countersigned by the Executive Engineer in charge of the 5th Division of roads in this District, the repairs of which it is proposed to entrust to the Salt Department. The list has been carefully prepared under my Salt Deputy Collector; but it will be seen that Mahomed Esuf proposes a uniform rate of 25 Rupees only per mile as the maintenance allowance for each road. I am of opinion that this sum will not suffice, and an allowance of 50 Rupees per mile should, I think, be sanctioned to keep these communications in thorough order, as I do not believe that the repairs can be properly maintained at a lower rate.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

LIST OF SALT ROADS TO BE ENTRUSTED TO THE SALT DEPARTMENT—DISTRICT OF SOUTH ARCOT.

Markanam.

1.	Road from Tricunnor, Devicalum, and Bandypolyem platforms, to join road to Tindeyanam near the eighth mile-stone at Moorkary.	These lines have yet to be made, and an estimate has been prepared by Mr. Graham, the Range Officer.
2.	Road from Hanoomunday and Palicadoo to Moorkary.	
3.	Road round the Markanam Salt plalforms from the Cundad bridge to the Teinbak bridge.	This road stops short at the third platform round the Kurumblam pans at Merkanam, and Mr. Graham has also an estimate made for the same.
4.	Road from the Teinbak bridge to Chunampet pans.	Proposed line to be constructed.
5.	Road from Cundad bridge through the Merkanam village to join the road near the Poolyancal platform.	This line is incomplete, and Mr. Graham has an estimate for the same.
6.	A short line from the road to Tindevanam to the Cundad platforms.	

Goondalam.

1.	Road from Chellumbram road to Goondalam platforms.	
2.	Road from Chellumbram road to Coodicadoo platform.	To be completed.

Teogavally.

1.	Road from Chellumbram road from its junction with Collan Choultry road to Manavari platform.	To be constructed.

Killay.

1.	Road from Chellumbram road to Killay, and short lines to the Killay, Tillavadangan, and Nukundangoody* platforms.	* The line to Nukundangoody has to be constructed. Sanction given only lately. Estimate, Rupees 1,270.

Maintenance allowance at the rate of 25 Rupees per mile.

(Signed) C. W. READE, *Collector.*

(Signed) W. S. HARINGTON,
Executive Engineer, in charge of the 5th Division.

Rec'd 1st Sept. 1864. No. 2,246.
2. Copy forwarded. 22-33
3. Acknowledged. 330 331
Rec'd Engineer's Office 29th Sept. 1864. 49-50

Read 1864. Department.
Submitted for Consideration.

No. 2,246.
2 PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE,

Dated 19th September 1864.

No. 6,171.

Concurring in opinion with Colonel Priestley that the revision of the Shevaroy Hill Survey has been brought to a very satisfactory conclusion, and desiring to know to what head the cost of the Wynaad Survey is debited.

RECORDED.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department, 28th September 1864.

1. Ordered that the foregoing letter be submitted to Government through the Deputy Secretary in the Department Public Works, with reference to the Order of Government, dated 21st January 1864, No. 126.

2. The Board see no objection to the proposed transfer of the short lines of road to the charge of the Salt Department; but these roads should be handed over by the Department Public Works completely constructed. They learn, however, that if the proposals which the third Member is about to make regarding the Salt pans of South Arcot be adopted, several of these roads will not be required. The Collector should therefore renew his proposals after Mr. Clarke's recommendations have been disposed of by Government. The Board concur with Mr. Reade in considering that the maintenance allowance ought to be Rupees 50 per mile per annum.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) R. A. DALYELL, *Sub-Secretary.*

No. 599. ORDER THEREON, 28th September 1864, No. 2,812.

The Government will await the renewed application which the Collector has been requested to submit after the recommendations of the third Member of the Board of Revenue have been disposed of.

(True Extract.)

F. Mean Stewart

Major, R. E.,

Deputy Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
„ Revenue Department.
„ Superintending Engineer, 5th Division.
„ Controller of Public Works Accounts.

Exd. S. T. Augustin.

Revenue Department.

No.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue
dated 3rd October 1864.

Read Proceedings of the Govt
Madras Government Revenue Department dated
26th September 1864, No. 1773 -

Communicated to the Collector.

The resolution to the Rentes Licenses
for the Board's approval -

(Abstract)

Sub Secretary.

To
J. D. Sim Esqre
Secretary to Government
Revenue Department -

Pro. 21st January 64 No. 203
204

Revenue 1864 Octr
Pro: of Govt for Octr.
No. 2571.

Proceedings of the
Madras Govt. in the
Revenue Dept.

Dated 28th Octr
Received 29th " 1864.
No. 2812.

Awaiting the renewed application
of the Collr of S. Arcot regarding
the transfer of the short lines of
road to the Salt Dept after the pro-
posals of Collr Clarke relating to
the Salt Pans of the District have
been disposed of.

Rs. 2,003

6 inclr. 385.

RECORDED.

L

31st Octr/64

No. 6,403.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 29th September 1864.

Read the following letter from V. H. LEVINGE, Esq, Collector of Madura, to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 19th September 1864, No. 262:—

1. With reference to the Miscellaneous Circular, No. 92, of the Board of Revenue, dated 30th August 1864, I have the honor to enclose copy of a letter from the Superintending Engineer, 8th Division, of the 10th instant, from which the Board will perceive that no sum is available from the imperial funds for the repairs of the Travellers' Bungalows in this District.

2. As the Bungalow at Melur is in such a state as to require an immediate repair, I propose to disburse for the said work a sum of Rupees 150, as per estimate of the Superintending Engineer, from the surplus funds of the Cottamputty Chuttrum in deposit, and to re-imburse the same from the Bungalow funds of the ensuing year, and for which I request the sanction of the Board of Revenue.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From F. J. MOBERLY, R. E., Superintending Engineer, 8th Division, to V. H. LEVINGE, Esq., Collector of Madura, dated 10th September 1864, No. 1,076.

1. In your No. 715 of 15th July 1864, you sanctioned the execution of work on the Melur Travellers' Bungalow from Local funds, and funds were accordingly indented for.

2. In your No. 571, 9th instant, you refer me to an Order, No. 1,413, 6th ultimo, which I have not received as desiring that repairs should be executed from Imperial funds.

3. I have other orders in the Department of Public Works, desiring me to apply for permission to transfer money from other heads, a course which is absolutely necessary under orders of Government of India, but as I have no fund from which to propose a transfer, I am unable to undertake the work to this or any other Travellers' Bungalow in the District.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) V. H. LEVINGE,
Collector.

---

1. Submitted for the orders of Government.

2. The Board are not prepared to sanction the expenditure on Government buildings of funds belonging to private charitable endowments under their management, and they cannot suppose that there can be any real difficulty in the way of providing the sum of Rupees 150 from public funds.

(True Copies and Extract.)

Secretary.

To Major J. H. M. S. Stewart, R. E., Deputy Secretary to Governmert, D. P. W.
Copy to J. D. Sim, Esq., Secretary to Government, R. D.
„ to V. H. Levinge, Esq., Collector of Madura.

Exd. J. Wright.

Rec'd 2nd September 1864 in 382-353

Revenue 1864. Dept. Rec'd. 8th Sept. No. 2594

To Collector of the Board of Revenue

Dated 31st October 1864.
Dept. 32
Rec'd. 3rd —

To

Submitting letter and petition and requesting sanction to the Collector of Madura to receive from the Cottamputty Chuttrum Rs. 150 for repairs to the Travellers' Bungalow at Melur.

No. 385.

Trichy, 2nd Nov. 1864.

RECORDED.

2nd Sept. 1864

Pol Dept Pro. 112-113.

Received 1864. Department.

No. 6403.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

Dated 29th September 1864.

No. 6,403.

Submitting for orders letter from the Collector of Madura requesting sanction to disburse for the repair of the Bungalow at Melur a sum of Rupees 150 from the surplus funds of the Cottamputty Chuttrum.

RECORDED.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department, 4th October 1864.

No. 17. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 19th September 1864, No. 6,165.

Read the following letter from V. H. LEVINGE, Esq., Collector of Madura, to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Kodakanel, 15th August 1864, No. 218 :—

1. With reference to paragraph 5 of the Order of Government, No. 126, dated the 21st January 1864, conveyed in the Board's Proceedings of the 1st February 1864, No. 678, I have the honor to report that the Superintending Engineer has no objection to the Salt Deputy Collector taking charge of all the salt roads, whether main or branch. I am of opinion, the Salt Deputy could only look after the branch lines, and that the main lines must be under the Department Public Works. A copy of Captain Moberly's letter* to Mr. McDonell on the subject is submitted for the information of the Board.

* Dated 16th March 1864, No. 2,114

2. I have just returned from a tour of all the salt pans, and append a list of all the branch and main salt roads.

Branch Salt Roads.

3. No. 1 branch salt road in the list has been made at a cost of 500 Rupees, and is in good order; it is for the Superintending Engineer to make an estimate for its maintenance, the carrying out of which the Salt Deputy Collector can superintend.

4. The above branch road requires to be connected to the north and south, with Nos. 1 and 2 main salt roads in my list. If estimates for the same are made, they can be carried out by the Salt Deputy Collector, who also can superintend the maintenance of the same.

5. No. 2, Sholiagoody salt pan is on the coast road, which road should be repaired up to its junction with the main road from Madura to Tondi; the Salt Deputy can carry out this repair, and keep the road in order.

6. To No. 3 branch salt road nothing has been done; the road though sandy is not very heavy in my opinion; the road had better be left in its natural state; in one place it wants draining; this the Salt Deputy could do on the Engineer's estimate; the expense would be trifling. There is no good soil near to make a perfectly hard road; if trenches are dug and the soil thrown on the road, it will powder into fine sand, which will make the road heavy, and therefore I think it had better be left in its natural state; the coast road from where this branch road meets it, should be repaired up to the Sholiagoody pan, which the Salt Deputy could superintend.

7. No. 4 branch salt road has been partially made; it requires raising and some tunnels; it is in bad order; the Salt Deputy can carry out these repairs.

8. No. 5 branch salt road is very sandy; there is no good soil any where near to make a good road. I think it had better be left in its natural state, or it will only be made more heavy.

9. No. 6 branch road is in a very bad state. Estimate should be made for joining this pan to the main road from Madura to Ramnad at Yettivial. The Moorecolum pan is close to the sea-port of Keelakarai; return empty bandies from that port buy salt at the Morecolum pan, and take it away into the interior, but the difficulties of the branch road are great; were it put in order, the sales at that pan would largely increase.

10. No. 7 Mootooragoonadapatam branch salt road to its junction with the coast road is naturally a good road, and is better left in its natural state; near the pan only slight repairs are required, which the Salt Deputy can carry out.

11. From the junction of this branch salt road with the coast road to where the main salt road from Camoody to Tiroochuly meets it, the coast road requires draining, which repair the Deputy Collector could perform on being furnished with an estimate. On this portion of the coast road, two bridges are required, one a small one, and the other across the Goondaur would cost

some 5,000 Rupees; it is absolutely necessary the Goondaur be bridged; all the traders complained bitterly of it. I visited the Goondaur, its banks are deep, and heavy black cotton soil forming for months a serious obstacle to traffic; this bridge being on the coast line would also benefit the general traffic of the District as well as the salt revenue.

Main Roads.

12. Captain Moberly is under the impression that what is required is one first class main road to the coast, bridged and metalled throughout, along which at all seasons of the year salt could be easily transported into the interior, and in the last paragraph of his letter he says he has ordered an estimate to be prepared for road No. 15, which is the road from Ramnad to Madura, and No. 4 in my appended list, and in the previous paragraph of his letter he says he has no data for maintaining a cross country track.

13. I cannot find from the records that Mr. McDonell asked for any thing of the sort when corresponding with Captain Moberly on the subject of these salt roads; in accordance with the Government orders, Mr. McDonell gave a list of the main salt lines intending that estimates for their repair and maintenance should be made, to which Captain Moberly returned as answer the letter, a copy of which is herewith sent.

Vide paragraph 1.

14. It will be seen Captain Moberly has only selected for estimate one of the roads mentioned by Mr. McDonell, and I demur to what he says of the other lines; large sums of money have been spent on some of them. I have just passed along nearly the whole length of the northern salt road from Vuttanum viâ Davacotta, Tripattur to Cottamputty, and drove a dog cart over most of it, and found the road for most part in good order, long reaches of the road have been made, and are rendered useless for want of the completion of bridges at many places. I saw a quantity of material, bricks and stone lying at the site of the bridges, which had evidently lain there a long time; these bridges, I understand, had been sanctioned, and advances made for their construction, that a defalcation had occurred, and therefore they could not be completed; these bridges should be finished and some others built to enable traders to use the long portions of the road which have been finished. Captain Moberly must be directed by Government to have estimates made for economically improving all the salt main roads in my list appended, and for a maintenance allowance for each of them.

15. It would be no doubt very desirable to have a first rate road to the coast, and to have all the roads in first rate order, but the cost of such is beyond what Government could afford, and I do not think even one first rate road to the coast is required, or that the trade to and from the coast along it requires it; it would be most expensive to make a first rate road to Ramnad; along its whole length of 70 miles neither gravel nor stone is to be found except at one village, for a short distance, the road passes through an alluvial country.

16. Captain Moberly objects to that line, because it crosses the Viga river thrice. I find there is no necessity to cross the river. I passed down the south bank, the whole way from Madura to Ramnad, without once crossing the river, and found on the south bank between Manamadura and Permagoody the remains of an old road partially made and bridged, and passing through a large village called Partipanur; there is no difficulty about making the road so as to avoid crossing the river.

17. All that is required for the Ramnad road and the other main salt roads is to build bridges over the nullahs and irrigation channels, and to provide for the proper drainage of the road; if this be done the roads will be passable enough in the wet weather, and be very fair in the dry and hot weather, which is the greater part of the year in this District; of course such roads in the wet weather without metal would get cut up by the cart wheels and form into deep ruts, all that would be required would be an establishment to fill them in, beat them down, and level them as the surface began to dry, and to attend to cuts made in the sides of the roads by water running off. I am sure if such only is done, the salt revenue will be benefited at no exorbitant cost.

Enclosure No. 1.

From Captain F. J. MOBERLY, R. E., Superintending Engineer, 8th Division, to Æ. R. McDONELL, Esq., Acting Collector of Madura, dated Sattoor, 16th March 1864, No. 2,114.

1. In reference to your No. 245 of the 12th instant, I have the honor to observe that I have not the slightest objection to your Salt Deputy Collector undertaking the charge of all the roads you mention whether main or branch. I take the opportunity of again assuring you that they do not exist, there are avenues, tunnels and mile stones, but as the first overhang the road, and the second have no approaches, the bandies generally prefer the adjoining fields which are really more easily traversed.

2. I have no data on which to frame an estimate for maintenancing a cross country track, and should say it was simply waste of money to expend any in endeavouring to do so—see paragraphs 66, 67, and 68, Chapter V, Department Public Works Code.

3. I have ordered estimates to be prepared for the construction of road No. 15, and the branch roads that you name.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) H. NELSON,
Acting Head Assistant Collector, for Collector.

Enclosure No. 2.

Branch Salt Roads.

		Miles.
1.	From Vuttanum salt pan to coast road	¼
2.	Sholiagoody salt pan is situated on coast road	—
3.	Manakoody salt pan to coast road	1½
4.	Vyravanathapatam to coast road	¼
5.	Athankaray to Ramnad	5
6.	Morecolum to Yettivial on No. 15 road from Ramnad to Madura ...	8
7.	Moottooragoonadapatnum to coast road	3

Main Salt Roads.

1. Northern road from Vuttanum junction with No. 8, *vid* Devacotta, Tripattur to Nuttam.
2. Tondi to Madura.
3. Vyravanathapatam to Permagoody or Manamadura.
4. Ramnad to Madura.
5. From Mootturagoonadapatnum by Kamoody and Tiroochooly to Madura.

(Signed) H. NELSON,
Acting Head Assistant Collector, for Collector.

The foregoing letter will be submitted to Government, through the Secretary in the Department Public Works, with reference to the order quoted by the Collector. The Board consider that the main roads ought certainly to remain under the charge of the Department Public Works. Mr. Levinge's remarks regarding the branch roads will be taken into consideration after the 3rd Member of the Board has visited the Salt pans of the District.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) R. A. DALYELL, *Sub-Secretary.*

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department, 4th October 1864.

No. 18. ORDER THEREON, 4th October 1864, No. 2,854.

The Government concur in opinion with the Board of Revenue that the Public Works Department should retain the charge of the main roads in Madura. The Board's promised communication regarding the branch roads will be awaited: meanwhile, however, the Superintending Engineer will be directed to submit estimates for the improvement and maintenance of both the main and branch lines specified by the Collector.

(True Extract.)

Colonel, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
„ Revenue Department.
„ Superintending Engineer, 8th Division.

Exd, S. T. Augustin.

Rs. 21 January 14. 248. 244

Revenue 1864. Oct. 28. Govt. Order No. 2082.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue in the S. P. Dept.

Dated 4th & 8th Dec. Recd 6th & 7th Dec. 1864.

No. 2834.

Answer in opinion with the Board of Revenue that all Praiseworthy should be adopted in Madura district should the selected incharge of the Collr. Rs 2000

Recorded.

Rs. Rund. Book. Dept. 1st March 65. No. 599

Original No. 385.

31st Dec. 64.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Educational Department, 28th September 1864.

Read the following papers:—

No. 78. From G. THORNHILL, Esq., Collector of Kistna District; to the Honorable A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Masulipatam, 9th February 1864, No. 3.

I have the honor to forward copy of a letter addressed to me by T. Durmaroyen Moodelliar, Deputy Collector in charge of the Treasury at this place, on the subject of Agricultural education.

2. The letter appears to me to contain some valuable suggestions, which may, perhaps, be deemed worthy of the consideration of Government.

From T. DURMAROYEN, Moodelliar, Deputy Collector, Kistna District; to G. THORNHILL, Esq., Collector of Kistna District, Masulipatam, dated 8th February 1864, No. 696.

I have the honor to forward, for your favorable consideration and submission to Government, a proposition suggesting that the course of studies pursued in the institutions* in the Mofussil, supported by the Government grants-in-aid, should be of a nature and description calculated eventually to aid the people in their avocations and duties as agricultural men and cultivators of land.

* Taluq and Village schools.

2. His Excellency the Governor Sir William Denison, after his recent tours into almost all the Districts of this Presidency, has awakened the world, placing before it the real requirements of the country, as well as his propositions for the improvement and substantial happiness of the people. His Excellency has most strongly advocated the necessity of introducing, for adoption, agricultural implements, on the improved principles; has arranged for a model farm under an efficient superintendence; has pointedly exposed the evil tendencies of the mode and manner in which the Ryots pursue their agricultural purposes, as also the waste of materials which can be most advantageously otherwise employed in fertilizing their lands.

3. When these propositions are faithfully carried out, and their unfailing results attained, viz., a gain in time, labor, and capital, as well as an increase in produce, the cry for a reduction of assessment, if *bonâ fide*, will subside. A reduction to a certain point limited, as it should be, by the productive powers of the soil, is all safe. Beyond that point it is, in a revenue point of view, undesirable, as an augmentation on the other hand will be prejudicial, if dependant upon incidental circumstances of favorable position, proximity to markets, or village site, &c., which are liable to changes, causing uncertainty of settlement and affording wide field for constant interference of officials, as these circumstances ought properly to be left to affect the saleable value of the land and not allowed to weigh with the Revenue settlement by Government. Thus it will be practically proved beyond doubt that that system of administration is the best and most healthy, which brings about an *enlargement* of holdings and formation of *an assessment* based upon the *productive powers* of the soil, and which aids toward the procuring of the *cheapest means* and *facilities* for agricultural purposes.

4. All necessity for adopting measures for the settlement of assessment, has ceased to exist since the creation of the Revenue Settlement Department, which of course determines the assessment in terms of the real productive powers of the soil. In regard to the enlargement of holdings, I believe the question is under the consideration of the authorities whether that desirable end can be attained by the introduction of the Ryotwary, Mirasi, Zemindary or other settlements. As for permanency of holdings there is scarcely any doubt, as no Ryot entertains any apprehension that he will be deprived of his lands in favor of another, as long as he punctually discharges his Government dues.

5. Now, the essential requirements of the country are the improvements and reforms enunciated by His Excellency the Governor. In oversight of these desirable ends, whatever reduction might be made in the existing assessment, I doubt that any material amelioration in the condition of the Ryots could be effected. It would be just like administering valuable medicines

to a sick patient without knowing exactly what the chronic disease is. The result of such a course would be nothing more than to impair his constitution and enhance the rigor of the real disease.

6. When the world approves of the reforms and improvements inculcated by His Excellency, it may not be considered as an obtrusion on the part of a Revenue officer to submit, for his consideration, the practical mode by which a permanency may be ensured to those improvements; deep impression of them produced in the minds of the people, and their influence extended in all directions in a hundredfold.

7. The present educational condition of the agricultural population is not what it ought to be. This drawback, combined with the Indian apathy and indolence, renders them averse to all changes for good, and not alive to their own benefits. So improvements of any kind seldom find favor with them. And if in some places they were adopted, the adoption would not be calculated upon to last long. In isolated cases, we have seen and heard that cheap agricultural implements on English principles were introduced, but disappeared as soon as the introducer or the adopter was no more on the spot. An introduction of improvements in the mode of manuring and fertilizing the lands, shared the same fate, the Ryots returning to their old system. In some localities, the improved implements of husbandry were left in disuse merely for want of an artificer or one acquainted with the construction of the tools, and who could on the spot by a simple peg restore them in their working order.

8. Thus you will observe the necessity that there is for the adoption of steps to ensure, in the first place, a general observance of the improvements; and, in the second, to give permanency to the existence of those improvements. Under any system of perfect measures, in regard to innovations, which ignorance is apt to construe into coercion, it will be next to impossibility to expect success without preparing the minds of the people to receive them. Any attempt to prepare the minds of the grown up men, is out of the question, and cannot be successful. Their minds are not pliant; habit is a second nature; they are addicted to a certain mode of doing things and they cannot be dissuaded from it. For permanency of color or dye, we think of fresh cloth or fresh paper; so we should look for a permanent adoption to the young men; to the sons of the Ryots under the tuition of our numerous schools, dispersed over all the Districts, and supported by the Government grant-in-aid. We have Mr. Taylor's excellent village schools in the midst of the Northern Circars, nearly 100* in number. Every year, numbers of cultivators' sons pass the schools able to read and write. But this is not all that the cultivators' children require to learn; something more than this which is very essential. They must learn how to keep their estates, how to improve their lands, and how to save time and labor. They should have such books put in their hands after they have passed certain classes, as treat upon those very important subjects. When ideas on these topics are radically impressed on their minds, those ideas will powerfully act on the pupils when they become of age to take charge of their estates or lands. If the improvements in question are at this moment introduced, and the subjects referred to, taught in the highest classes of the Village and Taluq schools, the good effect will be universal, the knowledge of the instructed acting a safe check against ignorance, and the improvements will be adopted *in perpetum*.

* Of 2000 pupils nearly.

9. I have therefore the honor to suggest that in the highest class of every Village and Taluq school in the Mofussil the following subjects be taught:—

1. Practical Agricultural Chemistry.
2. Practical Agricultural Mechanics.
3. Practical Agricultural Book-keeping.
4. Do. do. Economy.
5. Do. do. Botany.
6. Do. do. Calendar of Seasons.
7. Do. do. Surveying.
8. On Ploughing and Manuring.

9. On Sowing.
10. On Soils.
11. On Weeding and Reaping.
12. Thrashing.
13. Irrigation.
14. Cattle keeping.
15. Different effects of monsoon on crops, and various other subjects which relate to agriculture.

10. Some doubt might be entertained as to the feasibility of obtaining books on these subjects. Really there will be no difficulty in the matter. We have had so may short treatises (practical) on these subjects, recently issued from the English Presses. They can be most intelligibly translated into the vernacular languages, with alterations and additions if necessary, so as to suit the state of things in India. Indian illustrations may be introduced. Thus His Excellency's contemplated improvements and reforms throughout the Presidency may be most efficiently brought into play simultaneously with the introduction of these subjects in the Mofussil schools.

(True Copy.) (Signed) G. THORNHILL,
Collector.

Referred to the Director of Public Instruction for his opinion.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
22nd February 1864.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 79. From E. B. POWELL, Esq., Director of Public Instruction; to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Madras, 25th February 1864, No. 371.

I have the honor to return the papers marginally noted, which were forwarded to me from your office, under date the 22nd instant, in order that I might express my opinion on the subject to which they refer.

* Letter from the Collector of the Kistna District, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 9th February 1864, No. 3.
Letter from Deputy Collector T. Durmaroyen, to the Collector of Kistna District, dated 8th February 1864, No. 696.

2. There can be no question of the importance of the objects put forward by T. Durmaroyen Moodelliar, viz., (1) the introduction of improved modes of applying labor in the cultivation of the soil; and (2) the securing of permanency to those modes when once they have been introduced. The Deputy Collector observes that the existing race of grown up Ryots cannot be expected to appreciate any improvements which may be placed before them; and that the only way to attain the desirable objects he proposes is to educate the children of the Ryots, so that the next race of cultivators may be qualified to appreciate the improvements. Durmaroyen Moodelliar then enumerates several subjects, some of them of a tolerably high scientific character, which he considers should be taught in Taluq and Village schools; and he remarks that he believes there would be no difficulty in providing text-books, as short treatises on the several subjects already exist in the English language, and these he considers could be translated "most intelligibly" into the vernacular languages.

3. I am of opinion that the knowledge proposed to be imparted to young children in elementary schools is not possessed by many fairly educated English farmers; and I regard the acquisition of such knowledge by the children of Ryots as, at present at least, entirely impracticable.

4. English works, if such as are needed exist in a convenient form, would have to be modified to suit the requirements of India. Supposing their modification and adaptation to the wants of this country to be completed, I believe it would be a task of very great labor to translate them intelligibly, I will not say for the youthful children of Ryots, but for well educated young men. Then, assuming that correct and intelligible translations have been executed, there would be no Masters competent to teach the books, and a class of men would have to be specially trained for the purpose. Here I may observe too, that the instruction of such teachers would assuredly have to be carried to a point considerably beyond that corresponding to the information to be imparted by them. It is a recognized principle that no really effective tuition can be expected in a scientific subject, unless the Master has prosecuted his own studies in advance of the course he has to teach; a Master must be able to look down, as it were, from a height over the ground he has to traverse with his pupils.

5. Looking then at all the difficulties which surround the project, I feel compelled to state that I regard it as essentially impracticable in the shape in which it is proposed. Moreover, I think the ordinary schools in connection with the Educational Department, should afford general, not special education; besides developing the faculties of the mind, which is their most important function, they should aim at imparting knowledge equally suited for all walks of life. For special objects, special means should be provided. The Deputy Collector speaks of the Ryots being instructed in the management of their "estates." This language reminds me of the agricultural class which exists at Berlin University, and which was once, I believe, the only one of its kind, though possibly by this time it has been imitated elsewhere. In the Berlin class agricultural instruction of the sort described by Durmaroyen Moodelliar, is afforded to landed proprietors or their sons, who have already received a liberal general education. The conditions of the case are however so different, that the success which has, I understand, attended the Berlin class affords no ground for concluding that the Deputy Inspector's scheme would eventuate in a similar result.

6. The crudeness of the project appears to be well brought out in the circumstance mentioned at the close of paragraph 7 of the Deputy Collector's letter, where he says—"in some localities, the improved implements of husbandry were left in disuse merely for want of an artificer or one acquainted with the construction of the tools, and who could on the spot by a simple peg restore them in a working order." No great advance can, it seems to me, be made on a sudden by one class of men; owing to the way in which all classes are interlinked by their mutual wants, progress must be common to all, and we cannot hope to see a greatly improved body of cultivators, till artificers, &c. have been gradually brought up to nearly the same level.

7. While thus of opinion that the plan of operations suggested by Durmaroyen Moodelliar is not feasible, and that no sudden improvement can be looked for in agriculture, I think that every opportunity should be taken of inducing large landed proprietors to interest themselves in the management of their estates, and to introduce simple improvements in cultivating the soil. Unfortunately in this Presidency we have no large class of well-to-do landlords, possessing both leisure and means to obtain a good eduction; such are the men who, I consider, would be fitting agents in bringing about the desirable change contemplated by the Deputy Collector. A

few persons, however, of this stamp are to be met with; and, supposing them to be familiar with the agricultural methods pursued on their estates, and to possess a fair education, either in English or in a Vernacular, I think means might be devised of giving them some effective theoretical instruction, if they would visit the Presidency town for a month or six weeks some two or three years consecutively. They might be formed into an adult class; and, though I doubt if any thoroughly efficient teacher could at at this moment be secured, I think the services of two or more gentlemen might be obtained to give conversational lectures on topics connected with agriculture, from which the class would derive no little benefit.

8. It is also, I conceive, possible to make some approach towards the production of a class-book on agriculture suitable to the wants of the Presidency. A reward might be offered for such a work, to be approved either by the Revenue Board or by a Special Committee to be appointed for the purpose. And here I would remark that too much should not be expected at first; and that the reward to be held out should be sufficiently liberal.

9. In conclusion, I wish to observe that my own experience in agriculture renders me a very unfit adviser on the subject; and that I feel my suggestions are themselves unsatisfactory, though I have not hesitated to condemn those made by another.

Referred* to the Board of Revenue for any suggestions they may have to offer on the subject adverted to in this letter.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

* With letter from the Collector of Kistna District, and its enclosure.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
4th July 1864.

No. 80. *Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 24th August* 1864, *No.* 5490.

The Board quite concur with the Director of Public Instruction as to the crude and impracticable character of Durmaroyen's proposal, and much doubt whether the author of it is at all competent, by knowledge of his subject, to offer any suggestions of value upon it.

2. They believe it is a great mistake to suppose that Indian agriculturists are grossly ignorant of what constitutes good farming. On the contrary the Board are disposed to think that much might be learnt from them by observation of their detailed processes, although they may not be able to explain why they adopt them. Dr. Wight has testified that the Ryots of this country had nothing to learn from the American farmers, who some years back were sent out by the Home Government to instruct them in an art which forms the traditional occupation of the vast majority of the Indian population, and Gen[illegible] F. Cotton, a highly educated practical farmer, has lately mentioned with approval one of their processes, which differs greatly from ordinary European practice and has often been cited as unmistakeable evidence of essential ignorance in agriculture.

3. To assume that the scientific education advocated by Durmaroyen is necessary would be to contradict universal experience, and without hesitation it may be affirmed that it is not the most useful direction for the education of the youthful village population of this country to take.

4. The Board do not believe that any useful action can, for the present at least, be taken by the Government in this matter in the manner suggested by Dur-

maroyen. They do not admit the existence of the gross ignorance that he would dispel. They doubt the soundness of his proposals. They question the possibility of finding competent teachers. They believe that the Ryots of India are as well acquainted with the fundamental principles of good farming as are the farmers of Europe. They think it highly improbable that the detail processes of European high farming, as explained in treatises on the subject, would be found applicable to the circumstances of Indian agriculture or practicable in the position of the Indian agriculturist. Want of capital is the great hindrance to improvement in this country in this direction, and a scientific education will not supply this want.

5. The Board would guard themselves against being supposed to undervalue a scientific education in the abstract. They fully recognize its value, but they believe that nothing but disappointment could result from the attempt to sow it broadcast throughout the country as Durmaroyen proposes. We must satisfy those whom we wish to instruct of our capacity to teach before we can expect them to value our precepts, and the Board believe that successful results at the Government model farm will do more for the improvement of agriculture in the country than agricultural classes in every Village and Taluq school.

6. Whether a much more limited attempt might be usefully made to increase knowledge of the rationale of agriculture is another question; and here the main difficulty that occurs to the Board is the absence of qualified teachers, for as Mr. Powell points out it would be mischievous to employ a mere smatterer to teach. The Board observe that a proposal has been made to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to establish an Agricultural College in that Presidency, and it may be desirable to ascertain what is contemplated there before taking action in this Presidency. A sound beginning has been made by importing improved implements. We may wait for a short time to see how far good results, in the form of saving of labor and cost as compared with out-turn for expenditure, are attainable in this direction.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Secretary.

To the Honorable A. J. Arbuthnot, Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 81. ORDER THEREON, 28th September 1864, No. 280.

The reports above recorded, show that the proposal of T. Durmaroyen Moodeliar, for the introduction of a system of Agricultural education in the Mofussil, has been fully and carefully considered by the Board of Revenue and Director of Public Instruction, and concurring in their views, the Governor in Council does not deem the scheme to be feasible.

(True Extract.)

Secretary to Government.

To the Collector of the Kistna District.
" Director of Public Instruction.
" Board of Revenue.
" Revenue Department.

Exd. J. Tulloch.

No. 176F.-4289.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT;

Simla, the 6th September 1864.

Revenue.—Forests.

READ a Resolution in the Financial Department, No. 1739, dated 12th August, laying down rules so far as relates to charges in the Civil Estimates as distinguished from the Military and Public Works Estimates, and defining the powers of Local Governments in sanctioning increases of fixed establishments.

OBSERVATION.—In the above Resolution, rules are laid down to guide Local Governments with reference to increases of establishments, transfers of budget provision from one head to another, and applications for additional budget grants.

2. So far as these rules apply to the Forest Department, it will be desirable to point out that, the duties they impose on Civil Pay-masters will devolve on those Officers who are charged with the audit of forest expenditure. In Burmah, Oudh, the Central Provinces, and the Punjab, the Deputy Controllers, Public Works Accounts, will consequently prepare the monthly returns of increase or changes of establishment, sanctioned by the Local Governments; and, in accordance with paragraph 15, it will be their duty, where the budget provision is insufficient for ordinary charges, under any one sub-head, to report the circumstance to the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, with the view of obtaining the requisite transfers or additional grants.

3. It appears expedient to the Governor General in Council that as far as the Forest Department is concerned, the reports of transfers of budget provision from one sub-head to another, and the applications for transfers from one major head to another, be, in the first instance, made to the Public Works Department, whence they will, with the observations of the Government in that Department, be transferred to the Financial Department for final orders.

ORDERED that these remarks be communicated to the Financial Department, for consideration and orders.

R. STRACHEY, *Colonel*, R. E.
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 2380.

The foregoing observations being unobjectionable are approved of.

ORDERED that a copy of the above Proceedings be sent to the Public Works Department; the several Governments and Administrations; the Auditor General of India; the Accountant General to the Government of India; the several Deputy Auditors and Accountants General; and the Civil Pay-masters.

By order,

SIMLA;
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
The 15th September 1864.

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Rec'd 18th Oct. Dep't. Corr. for 1864. No. 2883.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Governor General in Council.

Dated 28th Sept. 1864.
Received 8th Oct. 1864.

No. 2880.

Concurring with the views of the Hon'ble the Financial Member of Council, the Governor General in Council directs the introduction of the system of progressive estimates for Civil Expenditure in that Presidency.

By Order,

W. Muir, Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

RECORDED.

Pub. Wks. 2883.

30th Sept. 1864.

No. 6,498.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 3rd October 1864.

Read the following letter from G. A. BALLARD, Esq., Collector of Malabar, to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Calicut, 30th July 1864, No. 183:—

1. The Resident of Travancore and Cochin has been for some time in correspondence with this office to ascertain the value of the detached tracts of British territory proposed to be transferred to the Travancore Sarkar for their equivalent on the Tinnevelly side.

Anjengo.
Tangacheri.
Company's Pattoms or Farms.

2. The two first of these tracts, Anjengo and Tangacheri, are held on rent by the Travancore Sarkar, and the others, known as "Company's Pattoms," by sundry private individuals.

3. In January 1861, the then Resident, Mr. Maltby, addressed my predecessor, Mr. Grant, requesting a Statement of the revenue derived from the tracts in question for ten years.

From Faslis 1260 to 1269.

In furnishing this Statement, Mr. Grant observed that the value of the properties as gathered from the rents exhibited in it could not be received as approximating the truth, and he forwarded another Statement purporting to give an estimate of the revenue, which the lands would yield if a survey were made.

4. This estimate showed as noted an excess of Rupees 824-1-2 over the present revenue.

	Present Revenue.			Estimated Revenue.			Excess.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Anjengo	1,450	0	0	2,042	0	3	592	0	3
Tangacheri ...	2,507	0	0	2,507	0	0	...	...	...
Pattoms	277	3	0	509	3	11	232	0	11
Total...	4,234	3	0	5,058	4	2	824	1	2

Vide Government Order, dated 18th September 1862, No. 374.

5. Both Statements were laid before Government by the late Resident, Mr. Fisher, and he was authorized to place himself in communication with the Collector of Tinnevelly with a view to arrangements being submitted for the carrying out of the proposed exchange of territory.

6. After this Mr. Fisher, at the request of the Dewan of Travancore, wrote to me* for a Statement embracing the several heads of information indicated in the margin.

* 25th February 1863.
"Ayacut," extent and description of the lands, the Beriz for ten years ending in Fash 1271, the cultivation and Beriz of Fash 1271, and rates of assessment.

From Faslis 1262 to 1271.

I send a Statement of the revenue of the lands for ten years. The other details required could not be furnished from want of the necessary particulars on my records.

The Statement I sent only differed from that previously furnished by Mr. Grant by having the revenues of Faslis 1260 and 1261 omitted and those of Faslis 1270 and 1271 added; and exhibited an average revenue of Rupees 4,219-0-8. But this gave no fair idea of the value of the properties, as the present improved state of the lands, according to Mr. Grant's estimate, would bring more revenue† to the State if a Survey were made.

Total Revenue for ten years from Faslis 1262 to 1271.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Anjengo	14,500	0	0
Tangacheri...	24,950	0	0
Pattoms...	2,740	6	8
Rupees...	42,190	6	8
Average...	4,219	0	8

† Rupees 5,058-4-2.

7. The Dewan however, taking the former amount, Rupees 4,219-0-8, as the standard for calculation, proposed in a letter to the Resident

Dated 29th May 1863.

that as this amount included the rent which the Travancore Sarkar has been paying to the British Government on account of the farm of the

Tobacco monopoly, the leases having been framed originally at a time when the monopoly existed in the British territory, the exchange contemplated should be arranged without reference to any receipts on account of the Tobacco monopoly.

8. Mr. Fisher in communicating the proposal to me suggested, firstly, that the Tobacco revenue should be omitted from account in arranging for the extent of territory to be exchanged, as the demand of such revenue on the part of the British Government from the Travancore Sarkar must cease when the Travancore monopoly in tobacco is abolished; and secondly, that if the transfer of territory should take place before the abolition of the monopoly, the Tobacco revenue should continue to be paid by the Travancore Sarkar in cash as long as the monopoly exists.

In letter, dated 30th May 1863.

9. I concurred in his views on both these points, but stated that the amount paid by the Travancore Sarkar on account of the Tobacco monopoly in *Anjengo*, could not be ascertained, as our accounts contained no distinct specification of the "Tobacco Revenue" of that place.

Letter to Resident, dated 24th August 1863.

In reference to Tangacheri our records showed, and I furnished, the amount paid under this head by the Travancore Sarkar, viz., Rupees 1,840.

10. After some time Mr. Fisher addressed me again, referring for my opinion a proposition from the Dewan to determine the annual sum to be deemed "Tobacco Revenue" of Anjengo, by the portion of the aggregate revenue of Tangacheri known to be paid on account of tobacco.

NOTE.—The Dewan agreed to pay the Tobacco revenue in cash as long as the Travancore monopoly may continue to exist.

According to this mode of calculation he fixed the amount of Tobacco revenue of Anjengo at Rupees 1,064.

11. I approved of the principle on which the calculation was made, but remarked that the Tobacco revenue of Anjengo, if calculated with reference to the *present* rent, Rupees 1,150, would come to Rupees 1,090, and not to Rupees 1,064 as shown in Mr. Fisher's letter.

I observed further that a survey would probably raise the rent to Rupees 2,012* at least, and that the proportion of Tobacco revenue of Anjengo, if calculated with reference to this sum, in comparison with Tangacheri, would amount to Rupees 1,535, which, I thought, I said might be taken as the standard for calculation.

* The amount estimated by Mr. Grant.

12. The Dewan took exception to the latter amount (Rupees 1,535) on the ground that there was no reason to suppose that the Tobacco revenue of Anjengo would increase, a reduction made by the Travancore Sarkar in the taxation of tobacco having, he remarked, led to a diminution in the tobacco revenue of Travancore, and consequently in that of Anjengo.

In his letter to Resident, dated 9th April 1864.

He stated however that if the British authorities should still claim Rupees 1,535, the Sarkar would rather accede to the demand, than indefinitely postpone the contemplated exchange of territory.

He agreed at the same time to take the result of my calculation on the *present* rent of Anjengo as the correct amount of the Tobacco revenue, viz., Rupees 1,090.

13. It may be well here to notice that the abovesaid sum of Rupees 1,535 was the proportion which the Tobacco revenue would actually bear on the principle of calculation proposed by the Dewan, to the estimated increased amount (Rupees 2,012) of aggregate revenue of Anjengo as given by Mr. Grant, if that amount included Tobacco revenue as it would *prima facie* seem to do. But I have since found that it did not in reality include such revenue.

Under this circumstance I did not, in my letter on the subject to the present Resident, propose Rupees 1,535, but only Rupees 1,090, the sum agreed to by the Dewan, to be taken as the Tobacco revenue of Anjengo.

Dated 20th June 1864.

14. To put the matter clearly before the Board I give my final propositions to Mr. Newill in full.

I proposed

(1.) That the value of the annual revenues of the lands to be transferred be taken as under:—

	Rs.
Tangacheri	667
Anjengo	2,042
Pattoms	509
	3,212

Total amount of rent of Tangacheri as per Mr. Grant's Statement 2,507

Deduct

Tobacco revenue 1,840

*667

(2.) That to this amount a further sum, such as might seem fair and proper in communication with the Dewan, be added on account of the Sea Customs of Anjengo.

NOTE.—The Anjengo Sea Customs are managed by the Travancore authorities. There are no accounts of them in my office.

(3.) That as long as the Tobacco monopoly lasts, the Travancore Sarkar pay the British Government on that account per annum

	Rs.
On Tangacheri.....	1,840
On Anjengo.....	1,090
	2,930

15. These propositions were founded on Mr. Grant's estimate aforementioned, and I told Mr. Newill, in my letter just referred to, that the data on which I had to form an opinion were defective, but that I was unwilling to incur the delay which the deputation of a responsible officer on a tour of inspection would entail.

NOTE.—No survey of the lands seems to have been deemed necessary at the time, as Mr. Grant was only requested to furnish an account of the present revenues for ten years. But he sent the estimate apparently to show the approximate real value of the properties.

I stated that the sum of Rupees 2,012 *estimated* as the revenue of Anjengo did not include the Tobacco payments, but only the items noted, all of which seem fairly to be included as revenues for which a permanent equivalent should be given.

	Rs.	A.	P.
	1,636	5	3
Gardens	156	11	0
Rice lands	150	0	0
Salt pans	25	0	0
Ferries...	74	0	0
Abkary...			
Rupees... ...	2,042	0	3

I observed further that in both Anjengo and Tangacheri, and in the "Pattoms" there was, I believed, waste land on which an increase in the valuations indicated in the preceding paragraph might fairly be claimed, but that I would not longer delay a settlement by calling for further examinations if the propositions I made met the views of the Travancore Government.

16. Mr. Newill in reply observes that "It appears desirable that further steps should be "taken to ascertain the particulars requisite for "the submission of the proposal to Government "with a correct description of the real state of things, and of the resources present and prospective, "including a plan or survey and memoir of the localities in question."

Vide enclosed copy of his letter, No. 1,026, dated 9th July 1864.

17. The present accounts† of the revenue of the lands were submitted to Government two years ago, as shown in paragraph 5, and seemed to satisfy them.

† Statements furnished by Mr. Grant.

I request therefore that the orders of Government may be taken as to whether accurate survey and statistics, as suggested by Mr. Newill, are now to be obtained. In this case it will be necessary to depute a special officer for the work.

* From this amount 60 Rupees will have to be deducted on account of the conversion of a garden into freehold at Tangacheri.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From H. NEWILL, Esq., Officiating Resident of Travancore and Cochin, to G. A. BALLARD, Esq., Collector of Malabar, dated Trevandrum, 9th July 1864, No. 1,026.

1. Referring to your letters Nos. 2,056 and 2,235 of the 20th ultimo and 4th instant, and also to mine of 25th ultimo, No. 936, regarding the proposed exchange of Anjengo, Tangacheriy &c., for Travancore territory in Shencottah, I have the honor to inform you that as grave errors have existed in the calculations of the revenue of the former, and as it would appear from your letter of the 20th ultimo that even now the existing resources are not definitely ascertained, it appears desirable that further steps should be taken to ascertain the particulars requisite for the submission of the proposal to Government with a correct description of the real state of things, and of the resources present and prospective including a plan or survey and memoir of the localities in question.

2. I am averse to any unnecessary delay, but it seems essential that complete data and information should be laid before the Madras Government, who would not also probably accept the proposals without the definite information above alluded to, so that I believe the course now suggested will save time in the end.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) G. A. BALLARD, Collector.

From J. SILVER, Esq., Collector of Tinnevelly, to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Tenkasy, 5th August 1864, No. 314.

1. I have the honor to forward for the information of the Board, copy of a letter from the Collector of Malabar, in reply to my request that he would furnish me with full particulars regarding the Government Farms of Anjengo, Tangacheri, &c., proposed to be transferred to the Travancore State, for land on this side the hills near Shencottah.

2. Under the circumstances stated by Mr. Ballard, I do not consider that an exchange of territory can be satisfactorily arranged, till the proposed survey of those farms has been made.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From G. A. BALLARD, Esq., Collector of Malabar, to J. SILVER, Esq, Collector of Tinnevelly, dated Calicut, 30th July 1864, No. 2,546.

1. Adverting to your letter of the 27th ultimo, No. 753, I have the honor to annex a Memorandum showing the several descriptions of property comprising the Government Farms of Anjengo, Tangacheri, &c.

The records of my office do not contain sufficient information to enable me to furnish you with any other particulars.

2. No survey has been made of the Farms, and a discussion in reference to them has for some time been pending between this Office and the Resident of Travancore and Cochin.

A survey has at last been proposed by Mr. Newill, and I have referred the proposition to Government through the Board of Revenue. Should it be sanctioned and carried out, I shall be able to give you every particular connected with the Farms in question.

3. The proprietary right to the lands belongs to Government. But in the absence of all information as to their extent, &c., I am unable to state what amount they are likely to fetch if sold by public auction.

Memorandum of description of property in the Farms.

Gardens.
Rice lands.
Salt Pans
Waste lands.
Abkary.
Ferries.
Sea Customs.
Tobacco Farm.

(Signed) G. A. BALLARD, Collector.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) J. SILVER, Collector.

1. Ordered that the above papers be submitted for the decision of Government with reference to their orders, dated 18th September 1862, No. 374, Political Department.

2. The Board concur in opinion with the late Resident and with Mr. Ballard that in calculating the value of the territory to be exchanged, any special payment made on account of the maintenance of the Tobacco monopoly by the Travancore Sirkar in the territory rented by the Sirkar from the British Government must be excluded, and such payment continued so long as the monopoly may continue irrespective of any permanent exchange of territory. It appears that the rent paid for Anjengo includes no such special item, but simply represents the Land Revenue value when temporarily fixed for a temporary purpose. On the other hand the rent paid for Tangachery does include the special item.

3. The Board see no reason why any special payment on account of the Tobacco monopoly in Anjengo should be demanded now, when it has hitherto been waived, but in calculating the value of the territory which it is proposed to transfer, the Board consider that every item of revenue which the British Government could demand were the territory retained by them must be fairly and carefully estimated.

4. Thus the value of the occupied and cultivated land should be determined by the revenue now derivable from it; the value of the waste should be estimated from its extent and quality; the value of the Abkary Revenue from the average of recent receipts; the value of the Salt and Sea Customs revenue from actual receipts or by calculation in reference to population if no more precise *data* are available.

5. When the revenue value of the territory to be relinquished to the Sirkar has thus been determined, it will rest with the Government to decide what it will accept as an equivalent, but at present the Government Officers appear to have very imperfect data on which to estimate the Revenue value of the territory which the Sirkar desire to obtain by permanent transfer.

6. Under these circumstances, the Board concur in opinion with the present Officiating Resident, and with the Collector of Tinnevelly that a careful survey is a necessary preliminary to any further action in the matter.

(True Copies and Extract.)

Secretary.

To Honorable A. J. Arbuthnott, Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to J. D. Sim, Esq., Secretary to Government, R. D.
" to H. Newill, Esq., Officiating Resident of Travancore.
" to G. A. Ballard, Esq., Collector of Malabar.
" to J. Silver, Esq., Collector of Tinnevelly.

Exd. J. Wright.

Public Works Dept. 1862 No. 109-110.

Public Department.
Read Letter from Collr. of Malabar
dated 3rd October 1864.
No. 2062
Proceedings of the Board of Revenue,
Dated 3rd October 1864.
No. 6,493.

Submitting for decision letter from the Collector of Malabar suggesting the necessity for a careful survey of the detached tracts of British Territory proposed to be transferred to the Travencore.

12 months.

RECORDED.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department, 10th October 1864.

No. 131. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 29th September 1864, No. 6,403.

Read the following letter from V. H. LEVINGE, Esq., Collector of Madura, to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 19th September 1864, No. 262:—

1. With reference to the Miscellaneous Circular, No. 92, of the Board of Revenue, dated 30th August 1864, I have the honor to enclose copy of a letter from the Superintending Engineer, 8th Division, of the 10th instant, from which the Board will perceive that no sum is available from the Imperial funds for the repairs of the Travellers' Bungalows in this District.

2. As the Bungalow at Melúr is in such a state as to require an immediate repair, I propose to disburse for the said work a sum of Rupees 150, as per estimate of the Superintending Engineer, from the surplus funds of the Cottamputty Chuttrum in deposit, and to re-imburse the same from the Bungalow funds of the ensuing year, and for which I request the sanction of the Board of Revenue.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From Captain F. J. MOBERLY, R. E., Superintending Engineer, 8th Division, to V. H. LEVINGE, Esq., Collector of Madura, dated 10th September 1864, No. 1,076.

1. In your No. 715 of 15th July 1864, you sanctioned the execution of work on the Melur Travellers' Bungalow from Local funds, and funds were accordingly indented for.

2. In your No. 571, 9th instant, you refer me to an Order, No. 1,413, 6th ultimo, which I have not received as desiring that repairs should be executed from Imperial funds.

3. I have other orders in the Department of Public Works, desiring me to apply for permission to transfer money from other heads, a course which is absolutely necessary under orders of Government of India, but as I have no fund from which to propose a transfer, I am unable to undertake the work to this or any other Travellers' Bungalow in the District.

(True Copy.)
(Signed) V. H. LEVINGE, *Collector.*

1. Submitted for the orders of Government.

2. The Board are not prepared to sanction the expenditure on Government buildings of funds belonging to private charitable endowments under their management, and they cannot suppose that there can be any real difficulty in the way of providing the sum of Rupees 150 from public funds.

(True Copies and Extract.)
(Signed) W. HUDLESTON, *Secretary.*

No. 132. ORDER THEREON, 10th October 1864.—No. 2,907.

Communicated to the Superintending Engineer, 8th Division, who will be instructed to undertake the repairs required to the Bungalow at Melúr, and to submit for the sanction of Government a proposal for the transfer of the requisite funds from the allotment in Part II of the Budget for the Madura District.

(True Extract)

Colonel, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

To the Superintending Engineer, 8th Division.
" Revenue Department.
" Board of Revenue.
" Controller of Public Works Accounts.

Exd: S. T. Augustin.

No. 35. Read the following Extract from a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Financial Department; to the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, dated Simla, 22nd September 1864, No. 2485.

Paragraph 2. I am directed to add, with reference to the enclosures of your letter mentioned in the margin, that misapprehension similar to that of the Civil Paymaster will be obviated if the allusion in the Order No. 5913, of the 28th November 1863, to appointments which are "in classes sub-divided into grades" be understood in the strict sense of that phrase, viz., that appointments belong to a class by reason of their being identical in designation and duties, while they would belong to different grades of the class, by reason of any varying salaries attached to them.

Letter from the Commissioner of the Jhansie Division, No. 752, dated the 23rd April 1864.
Letter from the Officiating Civil Paymaster, North-Western Provinces, No. 215, dated the 29th April 1864.
52

3. Where designation and duties are alike a difference in salary merely constitutes a difference in grades of the same class, as in the case of Collectors of 1st and 2nd grades in Bengal. While this is the sense in which the terms classes and grades have been used in the Order of 28th November 1863, it has been usual to describe Deputy Commissioners, as of the 1st, 2nd or 3rd *Class*, according to the varying rates of their salary. But this description, for the reasons above stated, is clearly erroneous; and, as regards deputation allowances, it is to be observed that no Deputy Commissioner receives acting allowances when officiating for another Deputy Commissioner, both Officers being considered to be of the same *Class*, though their grades in that class which are regulated by a pecuniary standard may be quite different.

Copy of the above paragraphs forwarded to the Foreign, Home, and Public Works Departments; Governments of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, the Punjab, and the Straits Settlements.

Civil Paymasters, Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and the Punjab.

Deputy Auditor and Accountant General and Civil Paymaster British Burmah.

Auditor and Accountant, Mysore.

(Signed) J. E. COOKE,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 36. ORDER THEREON, 12th October 1864, No. 528.

Communicated to the several Departments of the Secretariat, and to the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General.

(True Extract.)

A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

To the Revenue Department.
„ Deputy Auditor and Accountant General.

Exd. J. Tulloch.

Dated 10th October 1864.
Received 12th October 1864.
No. 2904.

Petitioning the Superintending Engineer, Southern Division, to relieve the petitioner of the charge of the Vellore Bungalow at Pallicondah in Madura district.

Rs. 200

31/12 Certified

RECORDED.

Dated 1st August 1864. No. 1112 - 113.

Forwarded for disposal.

Secretary to Government.

Public Works Department.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following letter :—

From the Officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, Fort William, 27th September 1864, No. 651 ; to the Controller of Military Accounts.

In reply to your letter, No. 382A, dated 16th July last, I am directed to inform you, that the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council approves of your proposal that, in the case of Medical Staff appointments to which consolidated salaries are annexed, just as in that of other similar appointments under the Military Department, the amount of Staff salary to be divided between the absentee on leave and his *locum-tenens* shall be the sum which remains after deducting, from the consolidated salary, the Pay and allowances (on full or half Batta as the case may be) of the permanent incumbent.

No. 652.

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, Military Department, for information.

By Order.

(Signed) B. E. BACON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Offg. Dy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ORDER, No. 3702, 18*th October* 1864.

Communicated to Departments concerned for information and guidance.

(True Extract.)

Secretary to Government.

To the Controller of Military Accounts.
,, Military Accountant.
,, Examiner Pay Department.
,, Civil Paymaster.
,, Princl. Inspr. Genl. Medl. Dept.
,, Adjutant General
,, Revenue Department, } for information.
,, Judicial Department, }

Exd. T. Stubbs.

Political Dept. Govt. Fort St. George. No. 2233.

Forwarding for the information of the Board of Revenue a Copy of the Correspondence noted in the margin.

Political Dept. 3 Oct. Recd. 17th 1864. No. 528.

Copy of the Secretary to the Government, Fort St. George, Military Department, No. 382A, dated 16th July 1864.

Copy of the Secretary to the Government, Fort St. George, Military Department, No. 652, dated 27th September 1864.

Copy of the Secretary to the Government, Fort St. George, Military Department, No. 3702, dated 18th October 1864.

Relating to the allowances to be granted to Medical Officers appointed to officiate in the Staff appointments to which consolidated salaries are attached.

Forwarding also a Copy of the Correspondence noted in the margin relative to the allowances to be granted to Medical Officers appointed to officiate in the Staff appointments to which consolidated salaries are attached.

Recd. 24th Aug. 1864.

14 Encls. No. 385.

RECORDED.

2

Revenue 186
to: of Govt for Rs. No. 4.

Proceedings of the Madras
Govt in the Military
Department.

Dated 18th Octo
Received 20th 1864.
No. 3702.

Communicating the approval
of Govt of India respecting the
amount of Salary of Medical
Staff appointments.

Published.

15 in No 385.

No. 2003.

RECORDED

31st Octo 64.

2

34

No. 6,900.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 19th October 1864.

Read the following letter from G. A. BALLARD, Esq., Collector of Malabar, to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Calicut, 8th October 1864, No. 253:—

Adverting to Government Order noted marginally, communicated in Board's Proceedings, No. 6,366, dated 28th ultimo, I have the honor to report that the raftsmen therein alluded to were fined by the Deputy Magistrate of Malabar 5 Rupees each, and the owner of the timber 50 Rupees.

* 26th September 1864, No. 1,759.

Submitted for the information of Government, with reference to the Government Order quoted by the Collector.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

Secretary.

To J. D. Sim, Esq., Secretary to Government, R. D.

Copy to G. A. Ballard, Esq., Collector of Malabar.

Exd. J. Wright.

No. 6,888.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE dated 19th October 1864.

Statement showing the refunds of sums erroneously received, sanctioned by the Board of Revenue under Order of Government, dated 20th April 1861, Revenue Department, No. 903.

No.	Date.	Amount. Rs.	A.	P.	To whom.	Correspondence.	Grounds.
1	6th July 1864.	165	11	10	Certain parties	From Trichinopoly, 25th June 1864 ...	Unduly collected.
2	6th do. do.	6	4	0	Certain Abkary Renter	From Coimbatore, 27th June 1864 ...	Do.
3	12th do. do.	10	0	0	Certain individuals...	From Secretary to Commissioner Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination, 2nd July 1864	
4	20th do. do.	4	7	0	Certain party	From Madura, 15th June 1864	Examination fees.
5	23rd do. do.	30	7	1	Certain parties	From Kurnool, 9th July 1864	Unduly collected.
6	23rd do. do.	37	3	0	Gandla Yanady	From Kurnool, 9th July 1864	Do.
7	26th do. do.	3	8	0	Certain Inamdar	From Kistna, 11th July 1864	Do.
8	26th do. do.	236	11	6	Certain Ryots...	From South Arcot, 14th July 1864 ...	Do.
9	25th August 1864.	190	1	1	Certain individuals	From Tinnevelly, 21st July 1864... ...	Do.
10	5th do. do.	62	8	0	Lingaraz Curnum...	From Kurnool, 23rd July 1864	Fine erroneously credited to Goment.
11	5th do. do.	40	0	0	Certain parties	From Vizagapatam, 18th July 1864 ...	Unduly collected.
12	6th do. do.	15	1	6	District Munsiff of Vellore ...	From North Arcot, 27th July 1864 ...	Do.
13	9th do. do.	18	7	6	Agent of a certain Barque ...	From Malabar, 21st July 1864	Light House fees erroneously collected.
14	12th do. do.	4	10	3	Certain parties	From South Canara, 28th July 1864 ...	Erroneously credited.
15	19th do. do.	7	0	0	Certain party	From Kistna, 5th August 1864	Unduly collected.
16	23rd do. do.	51	0	0	Boochy Reddy	From Kurnool, 9th August 1864... ...	Proceeds of wood improperly confiscated and sold.
17	26th do. do.	49	5	10	Certain Ryots	From Madras, 16th August 1864... ...	Unduly collected.
18	26th do. do.	32	1	0	Certain party	From Malabar, 16th August 1864 ...	Do.
19	2nd Sept. do.	70	0	0	Certain parties	From Secretary to the Commissioner Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination	
20	3rd do. do.	67	0	0	Do.	From Bellary, 20th August 1864 ...	Examination fees.
21	5th do. do.	5	3	4	Ananthalwar...	From Madras, 23rd August 1864 ...	Proceeds of Service Inams credited to a wrong head.
22	27th do. do.	6	0	0	N. Ramayah...	From Cuddapah, 10th September 1864.	Unduly collected.
23	28th do. do.	73	7	9	Certain Ryots	From North Arcot, 17th September 1864.	Erroneously credited.
24	29th do. do.	351	12	10	Lawrence Asylum Committee..	From Coimbatore, 13th August and 16th September 1864...	Unduly collected.
25	30th do. do.	11	15	0	Petitioner in No. 1,924 of 1863.	From Madura, 6th September 1864 ...	Erroneously collected. Unduly collected.
	Total. ...	1,549	14	6			

(A true Extract.)

Secretary.

To J. D. Sim, Esq., Secretary to Government, R. D.,
with reference to the Order of Government dated 20th April

Dated 19th October 1864.

No. 6,900.

Submitting for information letter from the Collector of Malabar reporting that the raftsmen who broke up the bridge at Kavkadakadavor were fined by the Deputy Magistrate 5 Rupees each and the owner of the timber 50 Rupees.

RECORDED.

1864. Department

of Customs for Octr.

No. 2755

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE,

Dated 19th *October* 1864.

No. 6,888.

Submitting statement showing the refunds of sums erroneously received, sanctioned by the Board of Revenue under Order of Government dated 20th April 1861, No 903, R. D.

RECORDED